

American Notes in Munich.

Published Daily.

August 1914.

Dear Munich, home of gayety and sun,

Where strangers pause to taste the joy of life,
Where laughter threads the moments, as they run

In dancing measure, to the drum and fife;

Where Music casts its shimmering, golden net,

And Art, uncloistered, weaves its ancient spell;

Where royalty and dreaming Fancy met

To deck the city which they loved so well.

Alas for greed! Alas for cheap chicane!

Longing for power and grasping at thy gold,

Alas for foes, lusting for blood and gain,

In shameless concert grown so overbold!

Upon thy lips the happy laughter dies;

Thy drums and fifes are sounding War's alarms;

Thy mystic music melts away in sighs,

While weeping women hold out empty arms.

Strangers, not aliens, here within thy gate,

We, too, salute thy marching troops of gray;

Weeping with thee for shadows dark with Fate,

Hoping with thee they vanish into day!

Pope Pius X.

Just as we go to press, the news comes of the Pope's death. An appreciation of his life and work will appear in tomorrow's issue.

The Children's Tea.

A most successful tea was given at the Hotel Continental on Monday afternoon in aid of the Children's Relief Organization of the American Church. It also served in a measure as a farewell meeting for those Americans who are leaving Munich. The hotel, given for the occasion by Mr. and Mrs. Diener, who also provided the tea, was crowded, and a good sum must have been realized for this appealing charity.

The tea, under the auspices of the Ladies' Auxiliary Aid Committee, was organized by a sub-committee, of which Mrs. T. St. John Gaffney, the wife of our well known Consul-General, is chairman and Miss Pattee, secretary-treasurer.

Many thanks are due to all of the ladies who worked so unremittingly but especially to Mrs. Gaffney; without her efficient leadership the affair could not have achieved so great a success. Miss Fay,

who kindly gave her services, delighted the large assemblage with her brilliant singing.

A list of those who have so generously subscribed to this charity follows:

| | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Anonymous (3 persons) | Lombard, Edith |
| Baker, Mrs. Madeleine | Maddock, John B. |
| Barnwell, M. G. | Meylan, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. |
| Beach, Helen | Meyer, Minna |
| Bell, Emily | Miller, Charles J. |
| Bell, Laura | Minot, Mrs. Robert |
| Brand, Jane P. | Müller, Mrs. Caspar |
| Christensen, Mrs. A. | Orr, Mrs. |
| Christman, Mrs. | Parker, Henry T. |
| Clausen, F. G. | Pension Osborne |
| Coit, Dr. J. Milnor | Putnam, Miss |
| Crocker, Mr. and Mrs. David | Rich, Pauline B. |
| Crocker, W. T. | Robson, A. and S. |
| Crosby, Wilson G. | Ropes, A. and C. |
| Curtis, Emily | Rudolph, Joseph |
| De Forest, Henry L. | Schneller, Mrs. F. W. |
| Fullerton, Prof. G. S. | Sheldon, Mrs. Mary S. |
| Gerstendörfer, Albert | Thoman, Mrs. J. |
| Green, Mrs. | Waitt, Mrs. A. M. |
| Gribi, Mrs. Theo | Waitt, A. M. |
| Hughes, A. | Wallin, Bernard |
| Hyams, Chapman H. | Walther, Louis |
| Josselyn, Dr. F. M. | Warburg, Mrs. Julie |
| Loeb, James | Watling, Dr. L. A. |

The following ladies have been appointed "The Ladies' Auxiliary Committee" of the Children's Relief Committee of the American Church:

| | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| Bissell, Mrs. L. D. | Liddle, Miss Kate |
| Coit, Mrs. J. Milnor | Pattee, Miss |
| Fullerton, Mrs. G. S. | Rebec, Mrs. E. |
| Gaffney, Mrs. T. St. | Warburg, Mrs. E. |
| Gerichten, Mrs. von | Webster, Mrs. A. F. |
| Jennings, Mrs. W. W. | Whelpley, Mrs. |

The American Relief Association of Munich.

Executive Committee:

Consul-General Gaffney, Honorary Chairman
Professor Fullerton, Chairman

Dr. Bissell
Mr. de Forest
President Garfield
Dr. Williamson

The Executive Committee has organized the following Committees to work under its general direction.

I. Relief.

Mr. de Forest, Director.

A. Emergency Relief to Americans

Dr. Williamson, Chairman
Mr. Crocker
Mr. Jennings
Mr. Josselyn
Dr. Lubeck
Mr. Robbins
Dr. Reazor
Mr. Waitt
The Director, ex officio

B. Red Cross

Walter Stilson Hutchins, Honorary Chairman
and Representative at Washington D. C.
Professor Fullerton, Chairman
Dr. Bissell
Dr. Coit
Mr. Heilbronner
Mr. A. M. Williamson
Frau Dr. Nordhoff-Jung
The Director, ex officio

II. Information.

President Garfield, Director.

A. News

Mr. Baldwin, Chairman
Dr. Bissell
Mr. Crocker
Professor Jastrow
Mr. Jennings
Mr. Robbins
The Director ex officio

B. Transportation.

Mr. Schneider, Chairman
Mr. Bryant
The Director ex officio

C. Letters, Telegrams, and Registration.

Mr. Brand, Chairman
Mr. von Engelken
The Director ex officio

D. Banks and Credits.

Mr. Watriss, Chairman
Mr. Otto Loeb
The Director ex officio.

To avoid confusion, all matters within the scope of each Committee's powers are to be handled under the direction of its Chairman only.

The Chairmen may be found daily after 11.30 A. M. as follows:

I. Relief

- A. Emergency }
B. Red Cross } At the American Library

II. Information

- A. News
B. Transportation
C. Letters, Telegrams, and Registration }
D. Banks and Credits } at the
Consulate.

Americans in Holland.

The Berlin Continental Times puts the following question:

Were the departing visitors wise to leave at such an early date? On arriving at the frontier there is no doubt that they will be subjected to the strictest customs scrutiny and police investigation, they will be twenty-four hours on the way to Bentheim, the Dutch frontier town, and when they arrive ultimately in Rotterdam they will find the hotels crowded to overflowing with ten thousands of Americans who have arrived from all parts of France, Belgium and Germany on a similar quest. Only a small steamship is available on their arrival and it cannot accomodate one tenth of their number. Should any others be allowed to proceed they will only sail at a much later date. There is no accomodation for this fresh batch of visitors in Rotterdam the town being full of fugitives and the cost of living is at its highest mark. Would not those who could have afforded both time and money to stay in Berlin, where they still can enjoy every comfort and luxury, have been wise to wait for a more auspicious occasion of leaving?

The "Continental Times" hears from an authentic source that no boats are expected to leave Holland for the United States for weeks to come, in fact until the beginning of October. It adds: Although the German Admiralty guarantees that no German submarine mines have been laid in the Channel otherwise than those off the English coast, it cannot undertake the guarantee that other powers have followed suit.

Munich Today.

No one can walk about the streets of Munich without getting a new idea of the Germans in general and the Bavarians in particular. These South Germans have always been supposed to be an emotional folk. And so they are, in the best sense of the word. No one can read the poetry of this land and no one can hear the songs sung by the soldiers marching in the street without realizing this.

But there are emotions and emotions. There have been wars when it has been necessary to excite emotions in order to develop patriotism. There have been occasions when it has been desirable to have flag-raising and flag-presentations, to hold great meetings and to organize torch-light processions in order to bring the people up to a proper pitch of fervor. Not so here. That proper pitch of fervor abides in the heart of Germans and the present overwhelming exigency is really but a casual event. One sees in the faces of the people a quiet, abiding purpose to do or die for the Fatherland.

This is specially noticed as one watches the men and women reading the posters on the streets, giving the very latest news from the front. Nearly all of these posters contain accounts of victories won. And yet, there is no throwing of hats in the air, there are no hurrahs and cries of triumph. The men and women read every word of the announcements with intense attention and then quietly walk away, their pride too deep for words.

Another side of the German character is revealed by the farewells at the railway station. The troops are accompanied thither by brave mothers, wives, sisters and sweethearts. One might expect not only sentiment but sentimentality. Surely the eyes are not dry. But there is a surprising absence of loud weeping or sobbing. Indeed, there is a distinct and clever attempt at gaiety, so that the parting may be made easier, indeed as if it were but a casual parting. A soldier may be seen leaning out of the window, and saying to his wife, as were he leaving town but for a short journey, "Be careful to look out for the street cars and automobiles on your way home." And, then when the train moves out, one hears many more cries of "Leb wohl", than of "Adieu". Finally, to crown all, the soldiers begin immediately to sing "Die Wacht am Rhein". Those left behind, trembling with the agony of the moment, but mastering it, move slowly, silently homewards.

We Americans have something to learn from all this. We are learning it. And we are learning it instantly and sympathetically. For there is deep underlying common sentiment and relationship between Germans and Americans.

The Truth About the War.

(TRANSLATED BY STANTON GARFIELD.)

The following article is from the "Frankfurter Zeitung" of August 14, 1914:

The clear words of the official announcement that the reports recently coming from Paris and London concerning the larger battles were false have straightened out an enormous web of lies. These were spread abroad systematically and ingeniously by the Reuter telegraph agents and the French "Agence Havas" throughout all neutral countries so as to make them waver by making it appear that Germany has already suffered defeats when such was not the case.

A pamphlet, published in English, chronicles for the benefit of the American public certain recent events antedating later German achievements and has as its purpose the exposition of and opposition to the dangerous and disloyal deeds above mentioned.

Under the title: "Truth about Germany"; "Facts about the War"; this pamphlet contains the translation of the German Weissbuch (1), in which the events before the war were described to the Reichstag. Hundreds of American friends who are returning from Germany to America are taking this pamphlet with them. It is edited by an honorary committee made up of famous politicians, business men and intellectual men of Germany, whose names are esteemed in America as well as in Germany. The names of these men are a guarantee that the truth about the cause and the beginning of the war will be clearly shown to the Americans.

The following appeal to Americans stands in the preface of this pamphlet: "Learn to understand us Germans! What a caricature it is to picture us as a people who spend their entire time in military drill and servile obedience! Do you sincerely believe that Goethe's and Kant's people can have changed their nature? Is the German soul no longer winged by transcendental thoughts, no longer full of music (2) since we have become a nation of soldiers? We have become that nation because we had to win our unity and freedom through terrible conflicts, because otherwise Germany and German civilization would have been wiped off the face of the earth. On this account we stand as one people in war, free from disagreements of party or opinion, united by our Kaiser, who represents the unity of our nation, and prepared to shed our last drop of life's blood. We Germans are not easily stirred up, but when once aroused, then the stream of our feelings breaks forth deep and rapid. With great sorrow we see two highly civilized nations such as France and England joined with Russia, with that Russia whose feeble sovereign wished this war as little as he did the sufferings of Finland or the persecution of the Jews, but who before God and posterity has to bear the responsibility in that he allowed himself to be overruled by an unscrupulous party of war agitators. Since the outbreak of the war we have been cut off from any connection with the outside world, but through the tumult of war our voice, the voice of TRUTH, will penetrate to America; although we cannot proclaim victory — that rests with God. But we are enduring the misery of war, the death of our sons because of our belief in Germany and our faithfulness to duty.

1) The name given to the books containing the official documents delivered by the Government to the Reichstag.

2) A reference to the Merchant of Venice, Act V, Scene I:
The man that hath no music in himself,
Nor is not mov'd with concord of sweet sounds,
Is fit for treasons, stratagems, and spoils;
The motions of his spirit are dull as night,
And his affections dark as Erebus.
Let no such man be trusted. — Mark the music.

It will be a strong moral stimulus for us in this anxious period to know that the Americans are befriending us. The land of Washington and Lincoln will stand firm on the side of the right and on the side of humanity."

The War: Germany.

The personal sacrifice of Germans is impressively accentuated by that society whose motto is "Gold gab ich für Eisen" (I gave gold for iron) and which has received its five thousandth wedding ring to be melted down, the proceeds to be devoted to the alleviations of the sufferings of the sick and wounded.

The German General Staff at Berlin would be much obliged for the speedy despatch of foreign newspapers to section IIIB. of the Staff, Berlin NW. 40. Unfortunately, the Staff cannot guarantee their return. Newspapers older than eight days are of no value. The Admiralty states that it has received many suggestions regarding naval warfare which prove the lively interest taken in the Navy's doings. It is impossible to acknowledge their receipt but the senders can rest assured that their suggestions will receive due consideration.

The War: Holland.

Sir Edward Grey recently prophesied in the House of Commons, that, should Belgium's independence be violated, the violation of Holland's would follow. The Dutch "Nieuwe Courant" thus replies: "This means that in the future Holland as well as Belgium will depend on Germany. Moreover, the words of Sir Edward Grey might possibly be interpreted as meaning that an attack by Germany on Belgium would be considered by the English Government as an attack on Holland too. Our neutrality, however, is not violated by German troops going over Belgian territory. Holland is ready and willing to defend by arms any encroachment on her territory. As to her independence in the future, Holland has the greatest possible interest in this international war to see that no foreign foot treads on her soil and that no foreign ship enters her waters. Nations desiring to aid in sustaining Dutch integrity and independence can do us no greater service than by respecting to the utmost the neutrality of Holland".

The War: Belgium.

A rumor recently found some credence in Belgium that the German minister at Brussels had installed a wireless telegraph station at the Legation. Accordingly, the Minister of Justice finally determined to search the building. For this purpose he had to be accompanied by the American Minister to Belgium, the Hon. Brand Whitlock, formerly

mayor of Toledo, Ohio, in whose charge the German archives had been placed. Mr. Whitlock conducted the search in person. Every cranny and nook of the house, from cellar to roof, was scrutinized. Needless to say, the search was fruitless.

Repeated and reliable reports come concerning the shooting by "franc-tireurs", or persons outside of the Belgian army, not only upon German soldiers but also upon Red Cross agents in Belgium. Hence the German Government has sent a protest to the Belgian Government. The statement concludes as follows: "Numerous private persons from civil life and in plain clothes have taken part in the war. They have not only fired on the German troops but have killed wounded soldiers, and doctors in attendance on the wounded, and have massacred women and children in the most bestial manner. In sight of the whole civilized world, Germany demands retribution for the blood of innocents, for this action in Belgium that mocks all civilization. For a war thus mercilessly carried on Belgium alone is responsible."

The War: France.

As in Belgium, so in France, the "franc-tireurs" have been busy. Therefore the German Government has informed the French Government as follows:

The German troops have received the strictest instructions to suppress every belligerent attitude of the peasant population. Any person, other than a soldier, carrying arms, anyone destroying connections, especially telegraph wires, or utilizing explosives, in short, any unauthorized person taking part in the war, is to receive summary justice and be shot. For the blood that this will entail France alone is responsible.

The War: Spain.

To the other declarations of neutrality in the present war, Spain has now added hers.

The War: Bulgaria.

Numerous Bulgarian army officers have applied for permission to join the Austro-Hungarian forces.

The War: Russia.

The German Admiralty Prize Court announces that German warships have captured sixteen sailing ships and one steamship since the outbreak of war. All of them were Finnish ships sailing under the Russian flag.

The "Allgemeines Handelsblad" from Rotterdam states that the Dutch Steamer "Alcor" has not, as formerly stated, met with a mishap, but, for certain reasons, was seized and sunk by the Russians. The whole crew were previously brought to a place of safety.